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MONDAY, JUNE 18, 1877.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.-The French Chambers have been reopened; President MacMahon sent the Senate a message proposing the dissolution of the Chamber of Deputies; it is expected that the Senate will congreat pilgrimage. ____ The Montenegrins have de- opened the way to constitutional liberty. feated the Turks.

DOMESTIC.—Secretary Schurz denies publicly that Mr. Schneider ever loaned him money for his paper or any other purpose. - President Hayes will summer at White Sulphur Springs, Va. - Mr. Lowell accepts the Spanish mission. - Daniel D. Pratt, ex-United States Senator and ex-Commis sioner of Internal Revenue, died suddenly. _____ i he Rev. Dr. John S. C. Abbott died at Fairhaven, Conn. = The Printers' Union of Philadelphia has consented to a reduction of prices.

CITY AND SUBUPBAN.-Two tenement houses in East Twenty-third-st. fell, but no lives were lost. John Kelly publishes a reply to Senator Woodin. - Roscoe Conkling and many Presbyphy, an abandoned woman, died from injuries at the hands of a companion. . . . The Estelle, Arrow, and Windward were victors in the Corintbian regatta. - Gold, 105, 1051s, 1051s. Gold value of the legal-tender dollar at the close, 95110 cents, Stocks excited and higher, but closing lower and weak.

THE WEATHER.—TELEUNE local observations indicate slightly warmer and fair weather, with few clouds. Thermometer yesterday, 72°, 83°, 74°.

The country must have been misinformed about Ohio. It can hardly be that Private to pay the legal-tender notes on demand, Dalzell can have got an office while there was even one man in the State, outside of the lunatic asylums, without one.

The Old Line Whig has been found at last. He was dug up in North Carolina, and, to make sure that people shall believe in his existence, the Administracion has put him on a conspicuous pedestal in the Treasury. But it takes at least two to make a party.

A London letter purports to give Mr. Pierrepont's explanation of his omission, with that of Gen. Grant, to attend Mr. Motley's funeral. This seems to be that he was waiting for a formal invitation, and waited until it was too late. Mr. Pierrepont was never the wisest of men, but now and then he is intolerably silly.

It would be difficult to overestimate the gratification with which the announcement will be heard that James Russell Lowell has accepted the Spanish Mission and will shortly sail for the scene of his new duties. It is seldom that we send an Envoy abroad who has not sought the place but has himself been sought, and only too seldom that we send one who confers some honor upon the country in return for the honor which the country confers upon him. Prof. Lowell will do this in an eminent degree. His fame and his learning will do us good service where too many of our representatives have been possessed of neither, and especially at a court where our Ministers have not always been worthy to stand in Irving's shoes. There is additional reason for congratulation in the thought that, as in this happy instance, literature is likely to be a gainer by this appointment.

one of the shortest railroad wars on record is to suppose that these bonds can be purchased over. One week more of fast trains rushing anywhere after thirty days at par. across the country at reckless speed, wearing out cars, engines, and tracks in a foolish rivalry which brought no return to the companies, and only made railroad traveling more dan- patriotism of citizens of the United States. gerous for passengers, and the old time-tables | The new loan, a direct appeal by the Govwill be resumed. With the old time-tables ernment to those who sustain it, ought to be will be resumed the old rates of fare. Verily these great railroad wars sometimes resemble the spats of school-children. Here within a few days the rates of several great roads have stable basis for industry and commerce. The been suddenly dropped and then as sud- offerings will not be small if the people underdealy raised again to their old level; stand that their savings will be employed to own laws of good breeding and honor. Accounts the time of trains between cardinal points has been suddenly shortened and facture from fatal uncertainty, and to intrench then as suddenly restored to its old length. the honor of the nation beyond all possible It is cheap wisdom to say that this caprice and assault from repudiators hereafter. this uncertainty damage the railroads and demoralize the calculations of the business public. No remedy has yet been found against the recurrence of these wasteful contests, of which this was one of the least excusable but happily the least destructive. The day may come, able to indulge in any such preposterous fool- most lamentable results, and it is high time for are the sons of just such people; that the ing at the community's expense.

ous remarks about Attorney-General Fairchild. He declares that if Mr. Townsend's forthcoming statement contains all the facts, there will to consider closed, he says nothing to help the is no grade of official infidelity, robbery, horsemanship. It was his manners, not his Attorney-General out. These utterances, to- and breach of trust for which money trousers, which were beyond reproach. gether with the recent attack of Mr. in New-York will not atone. It would have It is not as trifling a matter as it seems that

Kelly's organ upon Mr. Fairchild, are significant of a great change of feeling upon the solely by Gov. Tilden. It was due in a considerable measure to the personal favor with his conduct of the Gardner and Charlick case in the Court of Appeals; and this personal regard probably remained undisturbed almost to consulted about Tweed's statement. The public, which is waiting so impatiently for Mr. Townsend's statement, should remember, however, that there are always two sides to a story, and that Mr. Fairchild may have his.

President MacMahon must by this time have discovered that he has been led into desperate | haste from the Sheriff's officers was a lesson straits by his Royalist advisers, who adroitly turned his horror of republican principles to account. The tumultuous scene on Saturday when the Deputies reassembled shows that his conduct has created the most violent antagonism between Royalists and Republicans, who hitherto had acted ance. The enthusiasm with which an allusion to M. Thiers was received, and the hearty greeting tendered the venerable statesman, form a redeeming feature in the angry strife which has rarely been outdone in the most disorderly assemblages. It is satisfactory that the President has decided to appeal to the country, and that the Senate will accord the requisite sanction by at least a moderate majority. It is unfortunate that the country should be so soon disturbed by a general election, but no other measure would have settled conclusively the question at issue. Should the French be true to republican principles they will answer MacMahon's specious appeal in such manner as will compel him to give way to Thiers or some one as well calculated to reconcile public order with the widest freedom. If, however, Frenchmen allow themselves to be deluded by the Royalist appeal they will undo all that patriotic leaders have accomplished cur. — The Pope has received the last of the for them since the overthrow of Imperialism him a few hundred thousands, and there

A POPULAR INVESTMENT. When the French Government appealed to the people for aid, notwithstanding the ravages and losses of war and the prostration of industry in France, we know how promptly and grandly they responded. Nor has this splendid patriotism been found in France alone. When our Government called upon the people for aid, during the war, the response was surprising. From the savings of the millions came the great fund which sustained the flag of the Union to its final triumph, and all victories in the field, grand as they were, seemed terian delegates were among the passengers for of fittle worth in comparison with the proof Europe. - Telegraphic rates were reduced to of the people's confidence in their Government. many points. = = Temperance meetings were held | Rightly this was considered the turning point in New-York and Brooklya. - Elizabeth Mur- of the war. When the people came forward so nobly, investing their savings by the hundred millions in the promises of the Government, all doubt of the suppression of the rebellion was removed.

The country has in hand a struggle not less important to its honor. Once more it appeals to the people-not to the few capitalists, not to the speculators, who may realize large profits by trusting the nation's pledge, but to the millions who save their earnings. This time the financial honor of the country is at stake. In order to redeem its solemn pledge bonds of the United States are offered for sale, and on such terms that the smallest investor may share, preportionately with the largest, the profits to be gained by making the public credit secure. The new bond, bearing only 4 per cent interest, is essentially the resumption bond. The United States will resume specie payments, and put an end to all dispute about the volume or value of its cur- or quadrupled. In this cold ague of economy rency, if the people show their faith in the with which the nation is attacked just now, Government by their subscriptions. Failure of this loan-failure to command large popular subscriptions-may compel the nation to wait until it suits the convenience of English bankers to give to this country the immeasurable advantage which a stable and sure currency will give its industry and its commerce.

There is every reason to expect large subscriptions. For some years surplus capital has accumulated. Distrust of ordinary railway or mining investments has prevented large outlays of money in such undertakings. Savings have accumulated in banks; assets in the hands of solid insurance companies have been swelled; trust and loan organizations and ordinary banks have sought in vain the opportunity to place in commercial loans the funds gathered in their charge. The national banks, compelled to keep a certain nominal deposit against circulation, naturally seek the larger deposit which investment in the cheaper bonds will give. Trust and savings companies, looking forward to the probability of resumption, want the largest possible par value of assets to meet their obligations. Above all, the millions who have saved money desire the sarest form of investment for their earnings. The new bond will be, for thirty years or more, the security toward which those will naturally turn who seek the highest possible guarantee The fast trains are to be withdrawn, and for their investments, and there is no reason

The appeal to the self-interest of Americans is as strong as it can be, but it ought not to be more effective than the appeal to the met on their part by liberal subscriptions-if for no other reason, because they need specie resumption and the restoration of a solid and make business more prosperous, to save manu-

THE CONNOLLY CASE. The scandal of the Ring compromises has gone far enough. Ever since Mr. O'Conor retired from the management of the prosecution student. But really, our boys at West Point the case of the people has been conducted, if must remember that they belong to a mation not in a most lamentable manner, at least to made up of werking and trades men; that they a change. The latest proposal to make terms colored laborer helps to pay for their support with ex-Controller Connolly and restore him as well as that of the representative of his Mr. John Kelly continues to make mysteri- to the society of the metropolis in considera- race who sits beside them. Furthermore, they tion of the surrender of a fragment of his plun- have done nothing as yet to entitle them to der, ought to be dismissed as an outrage un- assume authority in such matters. They have less it is presented in a very different form recited certain lessons, learned to drill and be "much surprise at Mr. Fairchild's course from the latest arrangement of that kind. The ride, and to wear their clothes with precision; "in this matter." And in his letter to one of city is not so poor that for a few thousands of but something more is needed. The knight of the Aubarn papers, with reference to Mr. dollars it must sell the majesty of justice, old was skilled in gentleness and fine courtesy Woodin, whose case Mr. Kelly does not seem and give notice to mankind that there to the weak and unfortunate as well as in

not demanded, as has been generally supposed, goods. When the transactions of the Tammany gang were brought to light, and it was which Mr. Kelly regarded Mr. Fairchild for of the metropolis, and spread far and wide dishonesty, good citizens felt that the first and needed to awaken the slumbering public conscience and dispel the false glow of respectability which men like Tweed and Comfolly and other bejeweled frequenters of the Americus Club had thrown about the mest sordid crimes. The spectacle of Tweed and Ingersoll relation to their cruel and foolish conduct in stripes and a score of others flecing in hot toward him. in public virtue which will always be looked upon as the most practical achievement of the

reform campaign. But most of the good effect of those earlier chapters in the prosecution have already been dissipated. Sweeny has been granted what is order to give testimony for which nobody seems to have any use. Woodward has come home like an amiable produgal, and his neighbors have killed the fatted calf for him, with music by a brass band. Mr. John Kelly is understood to accuse the Attorney-General of suppressing evidence against a number of hitherto unsuspected accomplices of the Ring. Nay, the presecution has even contrived to create a certain sympathy for that old rascal Tweed, merely because he is the only one of the whole Ring who is kept in prison and the only one who has offered any reasonable consideration for being let out.

Now come Connolly and Genet, with their bids, and they tell us there is to be another auction of justice. Mr. Connolly, who offered first di-covered, will suggest some fraction of that sum, and the Attorney-General will raise will be the usual higgling and protesting; finally everything will be comfortably arranged, and Connolly will walk our streets again with a testimonial from some court in his pocket. These demoralizing bargains must be stopped. We are tired of being told that the Ring cases are mere civil suits for the recovery of money, and that if it is possible to obtain by private arrangement all that the city would be likely to win in court, the prosecutious may well be abandoned. Legally it is true they are only civil suits; but morally they are something more and different. They should be pressed for punishment and example. They should fasten upon the robbers of the public treasury an indelible mark of disgrace, and teach the ambitions young City Hall statesmen and loose hangers-on of ward by calling it politics,

WEST POINT.

The examinations of the boys in the national school have become an object of national interest this year more than any other, simply because there is a stagnation of other news. While the public is waiting for an outbreak from Kars or the new party, it has leisure to look into the condition of these incipient officers. Hence reporters have crowded to West Point, the Board of Visitors and cadets have both been quickened to unwonted zeal by the consciousness of the blaze of notoriety upon them, and the country has read with satisfaction each morning of searching examinations and sweeping cavalry charges, giving a sbrug, however, at the enthusiastic recommendation of certain members of the board that the number of yearly appointments should be doubled and which leaves old army officers unpaid for a disagreeably long time, the chances of any addition to the flock in the nest are exceedingly small. In fact, while the average American in war time recognized the utility of a trained band of tacticians, he is apt to grumble at their drain upon his pocket in piping times of peace. Only last year he relieved himself in Congress and elsewhere by a good deal of portentous talking as to the expediency of doing away with the naval and military free schools altogether. He has, in short, pretty much the opinion of the army officer that Hodge has of his parish priest, "useful "enough for Sundays and funerals, but too "days."

"consumedly expensive a luxury for week This opinion, no doubt, appears simply Indicrous and vulgar to the gallant young fellows who are being trained for their country's service up the Hudson, and who already look upon themselves as its supports and bulwarks, but there is a substratum of common sense in it which we commend to their consideration, because, if for no other reason, that the average American is the man who pays their bills and to whom they owe their education and future livelihood. If they do not accept his idea of the conduct and motives of action by which they may properly 'repay him the debt they owe, it certainly is fitting that their own idea should be indisputably a higher one. We begin to doubt whether it is not much lower. The country, in establishing this school, simply proposed to train a band of men skilled to serve it when needed as tacticians. engineers, or disciplinarians; the more these men founded their conduct on the bases of good sense, honor, and republican principles, the better and higher would be their service. The idea of the boys themselves, however, within later years seems to be that they constitute an aristocratic class (moved by anything but republican principles) entitled to lay down their which reach us of their hazing, etc., and notably their treatment of the colored cadets, show that these notions are quite different from those accepted elsewhere. Now such ideas would be natural in pupils of the great shifting off their responsibility upon rum. French or Austrian military schools, where admission testifies to high rank by birth or to long, patient achievement on the part of the

been infinitely better to lose the whole amount | these young fellows should thus imbibe misof the King robberies than to suffer the danger | taken ideas of their own position or the requireand discredit of treating with thieves to com- ments of real manliness and good breeding. tion of the latter for Attorney-General was | pound their felonies for a share of the stolen | The greatest mistakes in the war were in consequence of just such defects in some of our leading officers, and the slaughter of the Indians found how they had poisoned the pointical life in the South-West upon two occasions proceeded from their inability to recognize the an infection of inpacity, fraud, and vulgar rights of men of a different color from themselves. Even in trifles, however, such matters most imperiant measure of reform was not to follow the rule of inexorable justice-as, for get back the money but to make an example instance, in this case of Cadet Flipper, who the first person whom the Attorney-General of the men who had stolen it. That was under ordinary circumstances might have passed without notice, but is now known from one end of the country to the other as a credit to his profession in scholarship, pluck, and real dignity; while his classmates are scarcely mentioned, though higher in rank, except in

HOUSES THAT TUMBLE DOWN, On Saturday night in East Twenty-third-st. happened (though "happened" is not just the word) another of those consequences which we most improperly call "accidents." Three brick tenements, true to the law of gravitatantamount to an act of oblivion on easy tion, simply tumbled down. There was no toward each other with respectful forbear- terms involving no reflection upon his personal earthquake and no tornado; the buildings were character. In zersoll has been pardoned in not weighed down by imprudently heavy contents; they just fell because they were too weak to stand. Fortunately the inmates had sufficient warning to save their lives if not their property, and it is believed that no one was buried beneath the rains. It would have been far otherwise if the crash had come in the night, for in such case several hundred lives must have been lost. But the fall is not the less discreditable to our arrangements for securing public safety. These houses were put up about 26 years ago. Eight years since they began to show signs of impending ruin, and then the usual expedients were resorted to -braces and props and other devices for postponing the evil day. Last Winter the cellars were full of frozen water, which is supposed to have split the masonry of the foundations. a million to be let off when his frands were | Everybody who knew anything about the matter knew that the houses were wretchedly unsafe. Complaints were made, it is stated, to the proper persons, and it is also said that they were disregarded, until last Saturday morning an Inspector of Buildings came and inspected, as the event has shown, somewhat tardily. The tenants continued to live in considerable numbers in this wretched, disreputable, and dangerous old block, the fall of which was only a question of time, and of no very long

time at that.

We are told that the authorities have had their eyes upon these premises for a good while, but that the laws are such as to make it difficult for them to order the demolition of unsafe houses. If this be so, then the sooner the laws are amended the sooner they will cease to disgrace our civilization. It is not in the least to our credit that on this occasion no lives were lost; but if there had been some 40 or 50 of them, would the warning have clubs that stealing cannot be made respectable | been heeded, and a repetition of the horror have been rendered less probable? Burnt children, it is said in the adage, dread the fire; but so far as children of larger growth are concerned, there are railway collisions, explosions, conflagrations, all manner of murderous troubles, with no corresponding access of caution. The buildings in East Twenty-thirdst, were perhaps as safe as many others of the same class in other parts of the city. Possibly the proprietors of ramshackle edifices may, some of them, take warning, but if a month hence another house or two should collapse under the same circumstances, nobody would be astonished. The public has unfortunately subsided into a frame of mind which renders astonishment impossible. If a man kills another in the street, he is imprisoned and possibly he is bung; but if he lets a house to a score of poor families, and it proves to be so badly built as to fall down and kill a number of men, women, and children, the loss of his property is usually thought to be a sufficient punishment, and he is rather pitied than otherwise. The only remedy which do its duty without fear, favor, or affection. That it has not done so was proved to a the future?

The statistics of crime, so far as derived from the criminals themselves, are not always of the most trustworthy character. A special degree of doubt attaches to the figures which the sincere but sometimes simple-minded temperance reformers are in the habit of compiling relative to State Prison conviets and the causes which led to their incarceration and rum. The motive of the compilers is a worthy one of course, the intent being to show the evil effects of intemperance in such light as to deter men from forming drinking habits. But they are not strict at all in their scrutiny of testimony nor particular as to the character of their witnesses, and the consequence is that they are frequently imposed upon. The other day, in the Connecticut State Prison, the warden put the question to the convicts under his charge, How many of you attribute your incarceration to liquor ?" and of the 164 prisoners all but ten raised their hands. Had the warden been a compiler of statistics in the interest of temperance reform, he would have taken the result without question and from it made his deductions and delivered his sermon. And no doubt the deductions would have been in the main true and the sermon profitable. But the warden, being a practical man, inquired further, and made up his mind that not more than one-quarter of them had ever been even moderate drinkers, and that they laid their fall to rum because it was the fashion, and seemed to be a sort of extenuating circumstance. Rum does lots of mischief in this world, but it isn't the only vice or the only source of crime. Perhans by and by society will begin to find out that drunkenness must be dealt with per se as an offense and not made the stalking horse for all other crimes. So long as a namby-pamby sentimentalism gushes in sympathy over the "unfortunate victim of intemperance" we shall have not only a constant in crease of drankenness, but all sorts of criminals attributing to rum the crimes of innate depravity. or "pure cussedness." Make drunkenness an ag gravating circumstance, as it really is, instead of a mitigation of criminal offenses, and there won't be so many prison-birds raising up their hands and

Ex-Goy, and District Commissioner Dennison has seen making a very foreible speech in Washington concerning the inequality between men's wages and wemen's. "He referred to a conversation he had had with the superintendent of schools in relation to the school organization in the District, in which he had been told that a large majority of the teachers are women. On his inquiry as to why this was, he was told that according to the opinion of educators women are the better instructors of youth, and that women are employed because they receive less compensation than men would perform the same pensation between men and women for like services, and adverted to what seemed to him great injustice in the practice of the Government in paying women much less than men for similar service. He could imagine no principle on which this unjust discrimination could be based," Perhaps if the Governor would reflect a little longer he might learn that women are paid less because they are willing to

work for less. When an article can be bought for one dollar, most people will decline to pay two for it.

PERSONAL.

Mr. Howells thinks that Julian Hawthorne

A portrait of Mrs. Burnett, the writer of Lass o' Lowrie's," is being painted by Mr. Fisher

Sir W. H. Norman, Major-General commandng the British forces in India, arrived in Caicago last Thursday, direct from Australia and California

The malady of which the Queen of Holland died was a chronic affection of the heart. She was much troubled by shortness of breath n d last year could only walk with great difficulty.

Gov. Williams of Indiana recently met with an exasperating adventure. He was traveling alone rom Indianapolis to Knightstown to attend the annual anniversary coremonies at the Soldiers' Orphans' Home, but neglected to leave the train when the town was cached, not having heard the brakeman call the station. His mistake was seen discovered by the conductor, who kindly placed him on a local freight train, upon which he slowly made his way back to Kuightstowa.

Lord Dafferia, Governor-General of Canada, vill set out on his visit to Manitoba and the North-West Territories during the first week in August. He has already visited Nova Scotia, New-Brunswick, Prince Edward's Island, and British Columbia, so that the coming excursion will complete his grand tour of the Dominion. On his return in October, Lord Dufferin will put his house in order for his return to Gr at Britain next May. His house, carriages, furniture, and other private prop-erly have already been disposed of.

The late Gen. Charles Frederick Henningsen vas a man of striking appearance, being tail, erect, and soldierlike in his bearing. He was over six feet three inches in hight, and always were a black, close-fitting suit of clothes that had the appearance of a half-military dress. He was a gentleman of scholarly attainments and spoke the French, Spanish, Russian, German, and Italian languages with great fittency. During his last days he was greatly reduced in circumstances, but had many kind friends, among them Col. Albert Pike, who looke after his welfare.

Mile. Chanzy, the daughter of the Governor-General of Algeria, has just been married to the son of another French official, and one detail of the ceremony is interesting. The young couple signed the marriage register with a pen which had once belonged to Pius IX. When quite a child Mile. Chanzy was presented one day to the Sovereign Pontiff by her mother. "Holy Father," said the little girl, with the simplicity of her age, " I should like to take away with me a souvenir of Reme The bene volent old man smiled at the infantine demand, and taking up a pen lying on the table near him, pre-ented it to the child, after blessing it, and said. "Take s, mon enfant, it will serve to sign your act of mar

Theodore Parker once addressed these opinons to an English barrister who has just repeated them to Mr. Conway: "Speaking of Buckle's History of Civilation, Mr. Parker said, 'In my opinion there have been five great books written in England; the first was Bam's "Novem Organum," the second Newton's "Principin," the third Locke's "Essay on the Understanding," he fourth Adam Smith's "Wealth of Nations," and the fifth is Buckle's "History of Civilization." Of course this is giving it great praise, and there are one or two things I don't agree with. I am sorry for his depreciation of moral culture, but yet I admire the book greatly." I said it was a pity that the life of such a man as Washington should be done in an unsatisfactory way, and regretted that Carlyle, who had done such justice to Oliver gretter that Carly ie, wo has now as a larger of the Cromwell, had not taken it up. 'Ah.' said Mr. Parker, 'I respect Carly le greatly for what he is, but he cannot understand such a nature as Washinaton's. Carly le is a giant himself, and he can only appreciate glants. Cromwell and Frederick the Great were giants, and the certore Carly le appreciates them; but Frederick lied through thick and toin. I think Cromwell would have told a lie, but Washington never did or would have told a lie.'

Mrs. John Porter Brown, widow of the late ecretary of Legation at Constantinople, is now living in Baltimore, Her husband was commissioned as Drago nan in April, 1836, and held the post until March 3, 1843, when be became Chargé d'Affaires, a position which ne filled for most of the time from that date until late in 1858, when he became Secretary of the Legation. He also acted several times as Chargé d'Affaires between May, 1861, and March 8, 1872, the date of his death. Mr. Brown's first connection with the United States Legation at Constantinople was as private secretary to his unall, Commodore David Porter, the first Minister Resident in Turkey. He was for more than a quarter of a century an able correspondent of the American press, and particularly distinguished bimself as the Oriental prespondent of the old Knickerbocker Magazine. As an Oriental scholar, linguist, and antiquarian he had few quals on either side of the Atlantic. His widow also a good linguist, speaking and writing seven or sight Asiatic and European tougues. She is the grand-laughter of Capt. David Porter, a distinguished officer f the Revolutionary army, who established the Marine Hospital on Federas Hull, Baltimore; a nicee of Commodore David Forter of the war of 1812, who was our first Minister to Turkey, and first cousin to Admirai David David David David David David Common, the son David was chicated under the anspices of the United States Government, at Constant node, for daties of Drugoman, with the view of succeeding his er. The position, however, has been occupied for e years by a Greek. Young Brown speaks all the Ori-mand European languages.

can propose is for the Building Department to | leon's courtship. It was at the New-Year ball in '53 that as the company were passing to the supper-room Mai-emoiselle de Montijo and Madame Fortoni, wife of the Minister of Public Instruction, teached one of the doors demonstration on Saturday night. How about | together. Madame Fortoul, mastered by that jealousy of the fortunate lady which was general at court, radely rebuked Mademoiselle de Montijo for attempting to take precedence of her. The young lady drew aside with great dignity before this affront, and when she entered the supper-room the pailor and trouble in her face at once attracted the notice of the Emperor as she took her place at His Majesty's table. In great anxiety he rose and passed behind her chair to ask what had happened What is the matter † Pray, tell me." The marked and sympathetic attention of the Emperor drew all eyes upon the lady, who became covered with confusion. "I im plore you, sire, to leave me," she answered; "everybody is looking at us." Troubled and perplexed, the Emperor ok the earliest opportunity of renewing his inquiry 'I insist upon knowing. What is it ?" "It is this, sire," the lady now answered haughtly, the blood mantling her cheak, "I have been insuited to-night, and I will not her cheak, "I have been insulted to-night, and I will not expose myself to a second insult." "To-morrow," said the Emperor, in a low, kind voice, "nobody will dare to insult you again." Returned home, Madama de Montijo and her daugater, their Spanish blood thoroughly roused, made hasty preparations to leave Paris for Italy. On the morrow moraing, lows-ver, the mother received a letter from the Emperor, in which he formally asked the hand of Mademoisede Eugénie de Montijo in marriage; and the ladies within a lew days removed from their apartments to the Elysée, which was assigned to the Emperor's betroited. Within a month Mademoisede de Montijo at on the throne of the Tmierics beside Napoleon III

Edinburgh, June 17 .- The Scotsman says Gen. Grant, on his return from the Continent, will spend some days at the residence of the Lord Provost of Glas-

COLUMBIA, S. C., June 17.-Gov. Hampton left here last night for New-York. He will go thence to Auburn to be present at the celebration in honor of the Shields Guard on the 20th inst.

OTTAWA, June 16 .- The Governor-General eaves Ottawa for the Lower St. Lawrence on the 20th,

Boston, June 17.—Archbishop Williams sailed yesterday by the Cunard steamer China, for Europe, en oute for Rome. He carries, besides a large present of noney, two addresses to the Holy Father-one from the Cathode Union of this city, and the other from the clergy

POLITICAL NOTES.

The office-seeker is as big a pest as the poato bug. Paris green would fetch i The refusal of the Old Line Whig to get up has so discouraged the organ started in his interest at

Washington that it has sold out. Every inflationist in the land is yelling for

the Dollar of the Daddies. He knows enough not to call t a "step toward resumption," however, The editor of The Troy Times, who was in

Albany when Mr. Blaine was there last week, says: We conclude, from the way Mr. Blalue talks in private conversation, that he has made up his mind that the Republican party does not inderse the policy of the Prest-If it has taken four years for the country to

recover from one error of ex-Secretary Eichardson's blunders, how long will it take to repair the damage caused by his whole term in the Treasury Department ! Too much originality is a bad element in a national mancier.

opposed the remonetization of silver. He believes relief the country needs can be found in extending our

The judge of the district in which Kemper County is situated is named Hamm, and the newspaper of the State are showing tardy signs of giving him smoking for not responding to Gov. Stone's orders. Senator Bruce says he thinks the Governor has done all he could, and has acted in an earnest and sincere way. Per-haps if the Governor should speak to Judge Hamm again and speak a little louder he might stir him to action.

Mr. Alexander II. Stephens still refuses to give the one warrante agitators any encouragement. Is reply to a correspondent who wrote him concerning the curacy of a recent interview with him, he replied; What I said was substantially that the matter of fraud in Mr. Hayes's election was no longer an open questionit was res adjudicata. Mr. Hayes now (whatever may have been any of our opinions touching the infamous frauds of the returning boards of Florida and Louisi ana) bolds the Executive office by a legal tenure that can never be successfully assailed, and which ought not to be questioned. He holds it by a judicial decision rea-dered by the highest judicial tribunal over constituted in this country."

Even in Ohio the civil service reform does not meet with entire approval. With considerable show of feeling The Cincinnati Commercial rises to say: "It is a little surprising that the Administration should have to go outside the Cincinnati District to find a sultable Supervising Inspector of Steamboats, and of all things light upon a man from the northern part of the State. whose qualifications are those of a cooper, with some knowledge of the construction of pork and whisky barreis that won't leak. Were one inclined to seek for the cause of this curious proceeding, it would not be necess sary to go further back in human history than the record of the proceedings of the last Onto Legislature. It is ne of those cases in which advocates of civil service rm find it deficult to carry into practical effect anaecodental notions while a some of political on one opareses their towering intellects."

It is said now that the rumored Republican in lifference or worse in Pennsylvania has been greatly exaggerated. Republican politicians from the western portion of the State have been in Washington recently, where they assured the President that the party is entirely harmomous, and the signs of increased party majorities are most cheering. The correspondent of The Philadelphia Press gives this information, and adds: The assertion of existing hostility of the Administration toward any member of the Republican representation of Pennsylvania in Congress is entirely discounte nanced by members of the Cabinet, as well as by the President himself. Kindly feelings exist, and everytame consistent with the interests of the public service will be done as a fangible evidence of this teeling. The asser-tions of hostility are only advanced with the ulterior de-sign of creating discession in the Republican parcy."

Gen. M. C. Butler of South Carolina is the atest Scathern Boarbon who is a convert to the President's policy. He writes to a friend in Pennsylvania; President Hayes is elevating the statesmanship of the country to a higher plane, and must succeed in his 'new departure' on that line. I trust in God he may, and that we shall senceforts have less sectionalism and partisan bittorness. The country North as well as South requires pence and quiet and the development of a kindle pore natural feeling. Republican institutions are just as dear to us of the South as ever, and we shall feel a profound pride in their complete triumph and perpetuation. We have a new era in South Carolina, and under Hampton's administration we confidently anticipate a stride forward in every department of life which will bring happiness and wealth and contentment in its train to all causes and coudt into of our people. The indication has not come, but the messenger of peace has, and we reliev."

Enter Pinchback once more. He has started for Washington full of talk and inward satisfaction. He approves of the President's Southern policy, of Gov. Nicholis's administration, and of the recent Federal appoin ments in Louisiana. As for Kellogg's chances of securing a seat in the United States Senate, Pinchbock has his doubts. His credentials are not half so good as his own were when he was rejected, for there was no Senate in the Packard Legislature when Kellogg was dected, and there never was one afterward. On the abstract question of justice the virtuous Mr. Pinchback eautifully says: " It is monstrous to contemp ate that Keilogg, who prostituted the whole power of his administration to secure his election to the S nate of the United States, should succeed in building up his personal for-tunes on the rains of the Republican party of Louisiana and the destruction of republican government therem. His failure will be a just retribution and a well-deserved publishment for the misuse of the power conferred on him by the colored scople of the State."

GENERAL NOTES.

Brook Farm has been purchased for a ceme-

The Milwaukee, Lake Shore and Western Rallway Company declines to discount a corpse. Its new time-card announces that the rate for a corpse when in good condition and with some person in liarge" will be equivalent to one full first-class fare, Western editors need expect no favors after death. The corporations draw the line somewhere between a mortuum caput and a mortuum corpus.

The ax was laid to the trunk of the oldest tree in Albany inst Friday. Tradition with uncertain voice whispers that about 1736 Philip Livineston, one of Mr. Blanchard Jerrold, in his volume just the signers of the Declaration of Independence, saved the life of the historic clim by staying the hand of a aillor who was threatening to cut it down with his pocket knife. The frosts of a century and a half had be erless to kill the old elm, but, at last, Pearlet, had to be widehed. A ring of speculators stoot behind the wood chopper, and choice chips and sections of the tree were old as relies at prices ranging from ten cents to a dollar and a half.

The legendary achievements of Lady Godiva were celebrated at Coventry on June 4. The procession which started from St. Mary's Hall at midday, embraced the City Guard in the ancient corporation armor, repre sentatives of the different friendly societies, and various ogeneary and historic personages such as St. George, Robin Hood, Maid Marian, Fenar Tuck, and the Black Prince, and Earl Leofric, whose strange caprice exacted from his wife the act which was commemorated. The Lady Godiva was personated by a young equestrience from the Amphithe ter. She was attired in a manuer that could hardly have given offense. She were a bed-ice and skirt of white slik, a white lace vai, and the traditional gold-n hair ascribed to Lady Godiva.

Barbarians of trade who deface natural enery with advertisements would do well to be cautious hereafter in plying their paint brushes in this State. Gov. Robinson signed on Friday a bill which was prepared by Senator Gerard and passed by the last Legislature, making the persons who would be benefited by such an advertisement legally responsible for it unless they can prove that it has been painted without their authority. A heavy fine and imprisonment is the penalty for every intraction of the law. In case the owner of the preperty defaced does not make a complaint, the overseers of the poor of a county are authorized to make one, and if any fine is obtained, to use it for the benefit of the poor. "Shocks to the sensibilities" tarongs such advertisements as Senator Gerard well and before the Senate in advecating his bill, areasty lessen the value of property at some Summer reserts.

The Class-Day oration at Brown University last Friday was delivered by Inman E. Page, a colored student, who chose as his text, "Intellectual Prospects in America." His speech was an excellent one, and his delivery whs exceedingly graceful. Stronger than any of the arguments which he introduced to show that the intellectual prospects of the United States are brightening was his presence on that platform. It proved that a colored and can hold his own in a large college class, and that the students in one of the oldest American universities are not ashamed to confer the highest honer upon a necro classmate. The appointments for Class-Day at Brown are not made by the Faculty, but by the students, and the most popular man as well as the ablest speaker generally has the oration. Mr. Page was ab-mitted to octhe strongest man for the place; his color was the only thing against him; bis classinates, who are evidently a manly set of fellows, would not consent to have the color line drawn in their class politics.

Simon Frazer of Albany walked down town last Saturday, had his photograph taken, and then retur. ed without being fatigued. It was the one hundredth auniversary of his birth. He was born in Inverness, Scotland, and was only six months old when his parents immigrated to Canada. During the war of 1812 he was drafted into the British army, and saw what fighting there was at Ogdensburg. Besides the dangers of war, pends by land and perils by sea have fallen to his lot. Once he started down the St. Lawrence with a fine raft of lumber laden with flour, which he was intending to sell in Quebec, but while he was cumning into a cove near that city a gale struck the raft with such violence that it went to pieces. The flour and lumber were lost, and the lumberman made his way to the shore on a st log. All his earnings had been swept away; he decided to make a new start in New-Jersey. Waile he was building a culvert near his new home, the premature discharge of a blast hurled him 15 feet in the air, broke his leg and injured him so severely that he could do ne work for a